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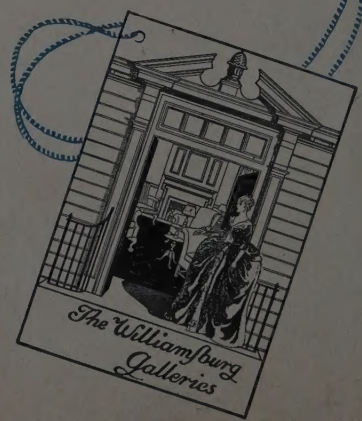
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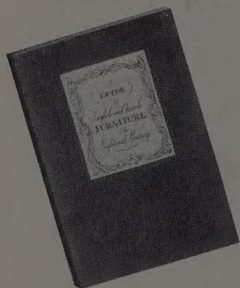
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ARTS & DECORATION

Volume LII

June 1940

Number 2

Mary Fanton Roberts, Editor
Willard Fairchild, Art Editor

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ARTS & DECORATION is published monthly by McBride, Andrews & Co., Inc., Robert M. McBride, President; E. C. Turner, Secretary. Publication office: 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and general offices: 116 East 16th Street, New York. Advertising offices: New York—116 East 16th Street; Chicago—919 N. Michigan Avenue; Detroit—710 Stephenson Bldg.; San Francisco—Russ Bldg.; Los Angeles—536 S. Hill St.; London, E.C.4, England—23 Fleet Street. Subscription price: One year, \$3.00; two years, \$5.00. For Canadian postage add 50c per year; for foreign postage add \$1.00 per year. We are not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts or illustrations. Copyright 1940 by McBride, Andrews & Co., Inc. Printed in U.S.A.



Consult Your DECORATOR

By INA M. GERMAINE

Interesting color schemes do not make a perfect home. There is far more to the art of decoration than the combination of colors, although color is an important factor. To have a home correct in all details, yet interesting and livable, requires a definite knowledge and training in addition to culture and fine taste.

Your home should be so restful that it is a haven from the turmoil and noise of outside life: so interesting that it brings you contentment: so suited to the activities of your family that it gives you pleasure: so satisfactory for the entertaining you will do throughout the years that you take pride in it.

When you consult your decorator you are assured of such a home. There never will be the disappointments and waste of time that you would be sure to encounter if you worked out your plans alone. Your decorator, guided by the exacting laws of decoration, will weave your ideas into a harmonious pattern which will ever serve as the weft with which the threads of your life will blend.

Whether you want your home to be a perfect background for well-loved antiques or one which has the stimulating, exciting qualities of the purely modern, your decorator will plan your home so that the qualities you wish expressed will be perfected.

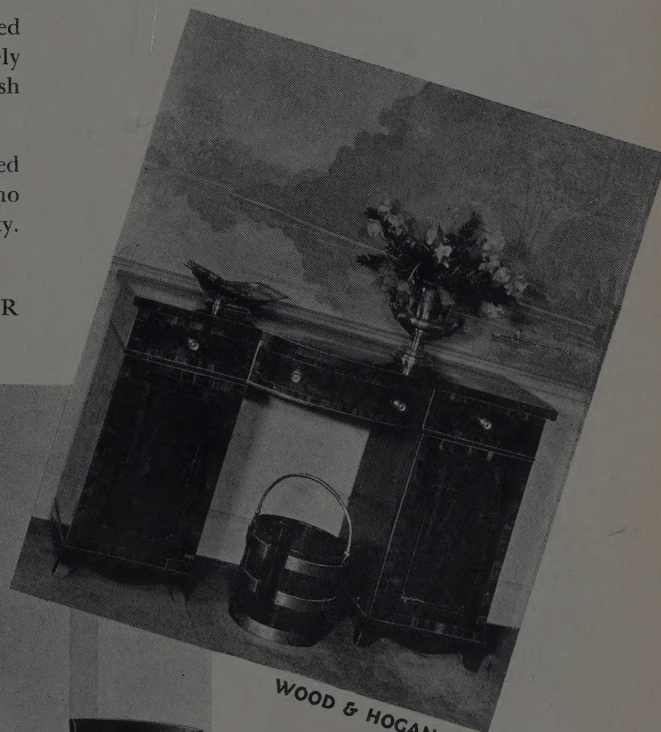
The cost of the decorator's services is very little. The satisfaction gained in your enjoyment of a perfect home cannot be measured: for there is no material thing in your life which has so much influence on your personality.

So when you decorate or furnish your home, be sure to . . .

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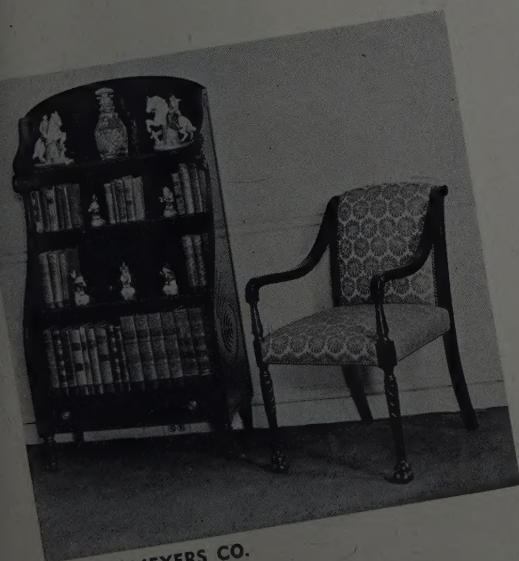
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MONTPELIER, in the hunting country of northern Virginia, is the famous ancestral home of the Madisons. Built by the father of James Madison, its grounds contain the plot on which James and Dolly Madison lie buried. It is now owned by Mrs. Marion Scott.



HORSES enjoy the shade of a hillside tree on the spacious grounds of Broadview, the estate on which the Gold Cup race is run annually in May. The barns are in the background.

ABOVE, RIGHT—The Piedmont Hounds meet at Llangollen, the classic Georgian house near Upper-ville built for Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney.



Photographs: Bert Clark Thayer and Freudy

The *Plantation Homes*

of the Old Dominion come to life

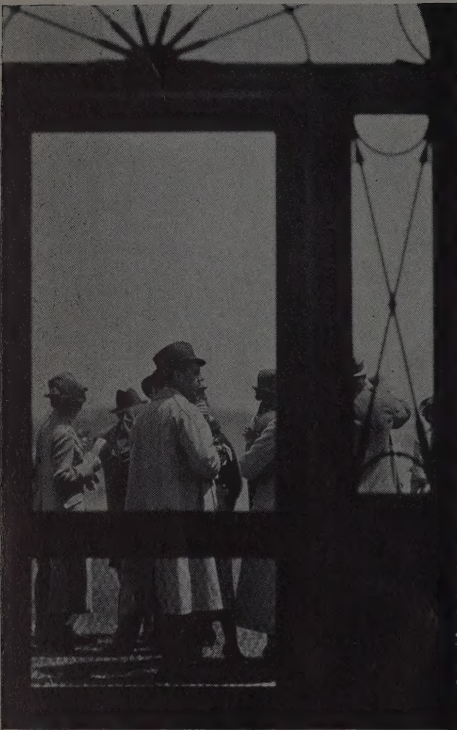
By K. S. GINIGER

ONCE more, through the nineteenth annual running of the Virginia Gold Cup race at Warrenton in May, the historic hunting country of the Old Dominion played host to sporting people from all parts of the East. And once more, the famed country places of northern Virginia proudly dispensed hospitality in the manner of ante-bellum times. For, even in a troubled world, the country houses of old Virginia have taken on new life and reflect again the ancient traditions of sport and gracious living.

Country places in the vicinity of Warrenton, Middleburg and Orange strongly reflect this combination of interests—the love of horses, and the pride in home and possessions. Scarcely a large home, whether it be time-worn or modern, is without its own stables and often its practice ring; and prime consideration is usually given to its importance as a center for riding and hunting activity.

Of these ample and gracious homes none is more historic than Montpelier, which was built in 1760 by the father of

James Madison. James and Dolly Madison made their home there and now lie buried on its spacious grounds. This beautiful Virginia Colonial home is owned by Mrs. Randolph Scott, one of the nation's best-known and most energetic horsewomen. Mrs. Scott, who was Marion DuPont of the Delaware family as famous in the annals of American riding and hunting as they are in other fields, has made Montpelier one of the best-equipped and, at the same time, most satisfactory of stud farms. Both inside and out, Montpelier blends the manorial beauty of its Colonial architecture and furnishings with the sturdy necessities of the sporting life. Inside the home, the sporting prints, pictures and trophies seem an integral part of a charming, ante-bellum decorative scheme. One of the most interesting things about Montpelier is that (unlike Ash Lawn and Monticello, the homes of Madison's contemporaries) it does not give the impression of a house preserved for the importance of its historical associations and its antiquarian treasures, but rather that of a living and prospering Virginia



plantation in the true spirit of the ante-bellum South. For here existence continues in a traditional pattern of graceful living, and it gives one a sense of continuity to realize that the land on which one of the first of America's presidents pastured his horses now nourishes hunters which continue to bring respect and fame to Montpelier.

A place of equal charm, if not as important historically, is Ashland, the home of Amory S. Carhart, Master of the Warrenton Hounds and a leading member of the Gold Cup race committee. Although Mr. and Mrs. Carhart also have places in Florida and Long Island they seem to prefer their delightful Virginia home to any other. Built in the farmhouse style about one hundred and fifty years ago, it was remodeled by the Carharts in 1929, and two wings were added. A white carved-wood doorway of rare architectural excellence is set off by horse-head hitching posts at the front gate, and in the rear of the house a painted metal stableboy looks down over the stable and grounds. Ashland is today a perfect example of the smaller northern Virginia estate.

More spectacular as an example of what may be done with an old Virginia farm is Llangollen, the great Upper-ville estate designed for Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney by William J.

Creighton, New York architect. The house is an imposing and attractive structure, set in the midst of excellently landscaped grounds. The stables are even more imposing than the house itself, deriving as they do from Jefferson's arcades and students' rooms at the University of Virginia. They transpose Jefferson's red brick and white pillars into a beautiful symphony in white and his living accommodations for students to superb stalls for the Whitney horses. Mr. Creighton incorporated a number of new features in the Llangollen stables, and there can be no doubt that they represent the ultimate in equipment for the horseman's country place.

Broadview, built in 1926, seems modern to its many ante-bellum neighbors; it has long been one of the show-places of Warrenton. From a rolling rise it looks down over more than five hundred acres of pleasant hills and fertile pasture land. The flagged terrace of the house commands an ideal view of Broadview's championship steeplechase course, designed by William Dupont, leading architect in this field, and built to be second to none in the East. Its stable, ring and pasture facilities make it a veritable paradise for horses, and the lovely house itself, with its comfortably decorated interior and picturesque surroundings is a paradise too for

the horseman. The Virginia Gold Cup Association, which has found Broadview the ideal setting for the annual hunt meet, believes that no small part of the crowds that throng the estate's grounds during the Gold Cup in May are attracted by the house and grounds.

These homes in the hunting country of Virginia are but examples of a large number of such places from the Tidewater to the Blue Ridge. What is important about them is that they are reviving a way of existence that was the Old South. For here, once again, life moves in the pleasant pattern of the country squire's existence as handed down from the country lands of England that evolved it. True enough, today the squire may commute by plane from Wall Street or by car from Washington or Baltimore, but his primary interest is in his home, his horses and dogs. For people with ample means and the leisure to enjoy their means, there can be few things more pleasant and more satisfying than owning a home in the Virginia hunting country. And those who visit this part of Virginia, whether for races such as the Gold Cup or for other reasons, will find a way of life that has not gone with the wind and a green and pleasant land where both John Peel and his wife still ride to the hounds in the morning.

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Through the Looking Glass

By PHILIP GRAHAM



MIRRORED niches such as these illustrated here can do much toward pushing back confining walls. They also usher in and scatter natural light throughout the room. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

MIRRORS are too much taken for granted today; most of us fail to realize that changes have taken place in the manufacture of mirrors that have converted the mirror from a utilitarian gadget, ornamental only because of its frame, to an integral and important part of modern architecture and decoration. The very universality of this new use of mirrors has had the paradoxical effect of making the public accept mirrors without stopping to think of their extraordinary values and their necessity; and yet mirrors are one of the greatest and most vital resources offered today to the designers of useful and beautiful interiors.

This has come about largely through the use of plate glass, available in so great a variety of sizes and shapes as to achieve real structural qualities. Not only are these mirrors available in the traditional hue, but also in delicate colorings—light, medium and dark shades of blue, green, peach and gold—with the mirror silvered to produce effects that achieve a magic for the home in a way that makes Aladdin look like an amateur. Mirrors are even treated to resist moisture and dampness, so com-

mon under certain rural conditions.

Two great qualities belong to mirrors: space and light. Mirrors give light where there is little light and the appearance of space where there is little space. They will do this for any large area or any cranny. If a living room is small, a mirror on the wall will make it seem spacious. If a corner is dark, a mirror will brighten it. There are other corollary qualities. If a home is drab, mirrors will make it sparkle; if a room is dingy, mirrors will give it gaiety; and if a ceiling seems low, the sensational note of a ceiling mirror will seem to give the room twice the height.

Skillful hands can do many tricks with mirrors. An interesting trend, for example, is the facing of the chimney breast with a mirror to the ceiling, creating a large expanse of brilliantly polished plate glass. The idea can be extended by flanking each side of the fireplace with mirrors, sometimes in color to harmonize with the furnishings. Another idea for the use of mirrors is in the diffusion of sunlight streaming through a window by a wisely placed mirror. The mirror may be hung so that it reflects a bit of outdoor land-

EFT—An entrance hall mirror over a Duncan Phyfe table catches and frames the curving beauty of a Colonial staircase.—Below—A fireplace surrounded by mirrors adds length, depth and beauty to the room. This is equally effective both in Contemporary and Traditional decorative techniques. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.





Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company

scape and, in this sense, becomes a picture.

A wall mirror in clear plate, or possibly soft peach or gold, can be most effective when reflecting a table in candlelight. Arresting, indeed, too, is the effect when the mirror has a sandblast design which, if the mirror is edge-lighted, makes the pattern seem to float in space.

Built-in niches, with glass shelving and the back and sides lined with mirrors, can do much for the dining room. The possibilities of built-in mirrors as a whole must not be overlooked. Full-length mirrors in dressing rooms, coat rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms are essentials of modern living.

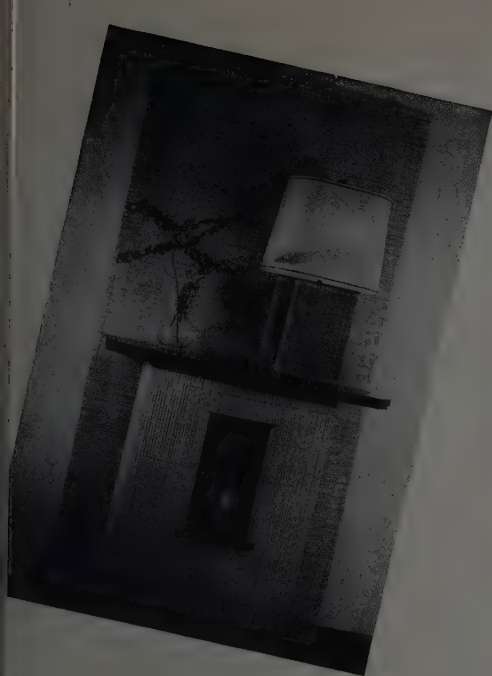
All in all, the virtues of mirrors for cheer, decoration and utility are so many that to overlook their value is to neglect one of the most interesting decorative media available today. And with all of this, mirrors are economical. They are remarkably inexpensive and the increasing excellence and precision of their manufacture has never been reflected in their cost. No matter how humble or how luxurious the home, it can be given inexpensively a richer, gayer and more ample atmosphere by the use of mirrors.



ABOVE a magnificent Modern room, designed by Tom Douglas, with a lavish use of mirrored walls more than doubling its area. *Photograph: Maynard L. Parker.*—Center—This room shows an unusual and effective use of both mirrors and plate glass in framing doorways. Architect: Edward Paul Lewin. *Photograph: Hedrich-Blessing Studio.*

RIGHT—Here the mirrored walls of the dramatic, yet cheerful dining room in the home of Kay Francis, carry and repeat a climbing ivy design framing the doorways and window niches. *Photograph: Maynard L. Parker.*





A RUNNER-UP for a fireplace. The curtain back of the mantel is of woven basswood; the textile is used below the mantel again to frame an inset shelf.

THE backs of the chairs, shown below, are covered with woven basswood, as is a window screen on rollers, held together with cords.



Photographs: Courtesy H. B. Lehman-Connor Co., Inc.

A Wooden Fabric Makes Its Appearance

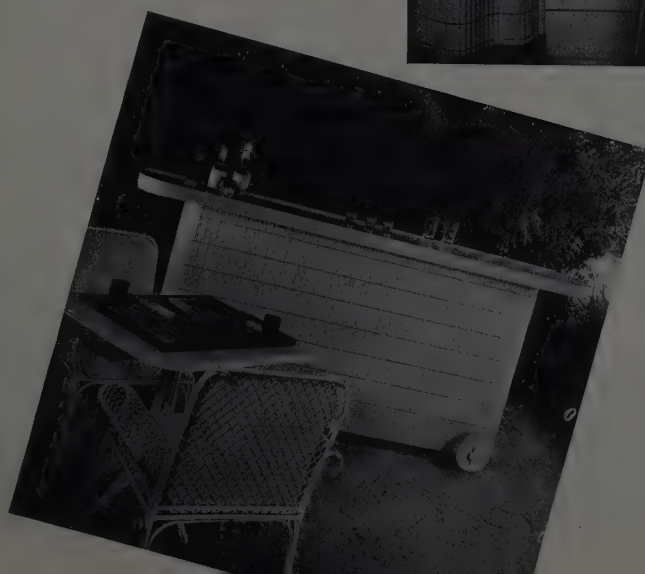
A NEW textile, shown this spring, is of woven wood. It is used in so many ways that it becomes an important item of news to the decorators. In the illustrations of this article we are showing Woodweave for chairs, tables, mantels, cabinets, lamps and screens. This "textile" is available in two weights and nine standard colors, and can also be reproduced in special colors to harmonize with decorations. Exactly what its name implies, an integrated fabric whose basic material is basswood, it is actually woven on a loom with the horizontal cords forming a pattern. First recognized for its widespread usefulness, more and more there is a genuine appreciation of its decorative quality.



ABOVE—Basswood weave is used in this room exclusively, except for the upholstery and supports of the chairs. One wall is entirely covered with a tall screen, and the supports for the glass table are of Woodweave.



A SCREEN of basswood which may be woven in natural color, white, ivory, Chinese red or other harmonizing shades; it is held together with horizontal cords in dark tones.



LEFT—The rolling bar is covered with the Woodweave fabric; the backs and arms of the chairs are of split basswood thongs.

Your Trees As Heirlooms

By KENNETH MADISON



LEFT—Another example showing how bracing should not be done. The metallic bands around the branches will rub off the bark and do very serious injury. Photographs: Davey Tree Expert Co.

LEFT CENTER—Feeding trees artificially provides elements that the soil lacks; an outfit for thus sustaining tree life may be obtained for home use. Photograph: Bartlett Tree Expert Co.



FEW people realize the importance of the preservation of shade and ornamental trees on their property for their own pleasure and the enjoyment of future generations. We have not yet come to the point in this country where we consider trees as heirlooms to be transmitted, with the land on which they stand, from generation to generation. Hence we only think of caring for our trees when they are obviously damaged, instead of giving them the constant attention they require. Perhaps in time we shall come to realize that beautiful trees can become a treasured and valuable inheritance. The great parks of the English estates are examples of a true appreciation of the value of trees, which have an almost indefinite life span, and may, like our own great redwoods and sequoias on the Pacific coast, endure long ages past the generation that first planted and cherished them.

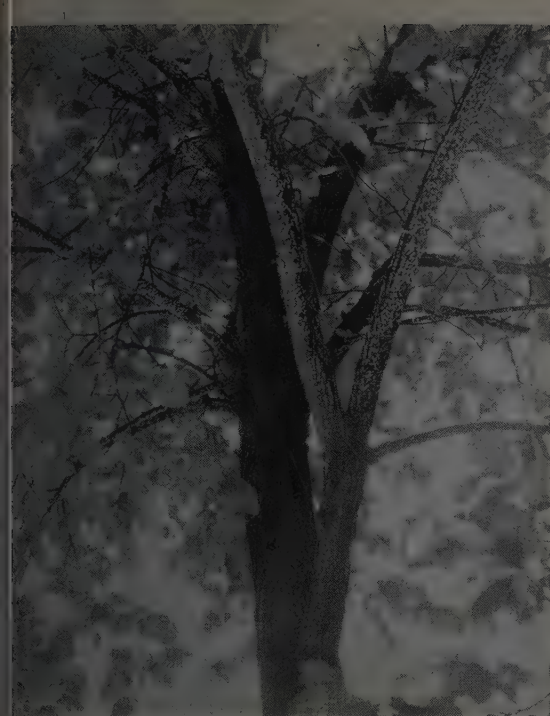
The severity of the past winter and its resulting damage to trees, mounting to large sums in property losses, has to a great extent focused attention on the problem of the proper care of trees. The increased interest in the subject has led to a widespread demand for a further dissemination of knowledge of tree care and an extended development of the technique of tree surgery.

A varied number of ills attack trees; they are also subject to difficulties inherent in their nature and environment. All these factors must be given due consideration if trees are to be properly cared for. They are attacked by both parasitic and non-parasitic diseases; insects of various kinds are a danger; mechanical damage is frequent; many trees are subject to disease because of organic deficiencies, and often the surrounding soil and physical environment may be a menace.

The parasitic diseases are those caused by growths on or in the tree. These growths are the fungi which take various



LEFT—The diagram shows points of weakness in trees.—Left—An example of the serious damage which resulted from a weak V-shaped crotch. Courtesy: Davey Tree Expert Company.



THE elm bark louse shown here is one of the common parasitic diseases of trees. Photograph: Davey Tree Expert Company.

RIGHT—The growth of this stately tree has been stifled by the grading which is smothering the roots. Photograph: Davey Tree Expert Company.

BELOW LEFT—The cross-section illustrates how improper pruning causes decay. An improperly pruned tree not only is subject to decay, but may also become an eyesore. Photographs: Davey Tree Expert Company.



shapes and sizes. Such diseases as leaf spots, twig blights, cankers and heart rot are most frequently caused by fungi. Bacterial disease in trees is also classed as parasitic; these may be prevented or cured in their early state by spraying and dusting; in later states more drastic measures may be needed. The non-parasitic diseases are those caused by chemical, mechanical and environmental factors; hence each must be treated by a different method.

Spraying and dusting are also effective in the protection of trees from insect pests. Many species of insects attack all parts of the tree; some the bark, some the leaves, some the twigs and others the roots. They vary in

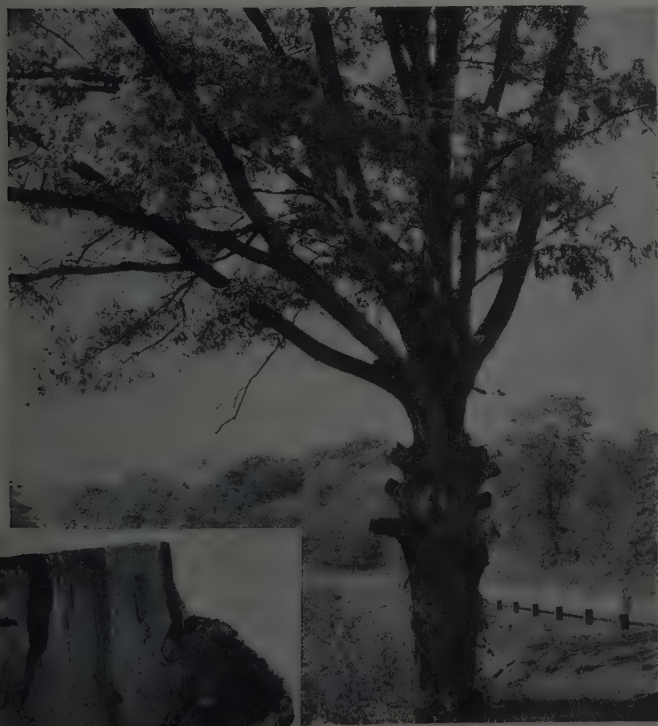
size and in the degree of damage they can inflict. Here, too, treatment must be applied as a preventive measure or in the early stages of the insect attack. Otherwise the damage will be great enough to necessitate such drastic steps as pruning of damaged limbs, filling of large cavities, bracing and cabling.

Mechanical injuries are those caused by storms and other accidental occurrences characteristic of the section in which the trees are planted. Here again such steps must be taken as may be required by the particular tree involved. Chemical injuries usually result from toxic conditions in the soil surrounding the roots of the tree; which occur because of disturbance in the soil balance,

escaping gas from residences and business places, leaking pipes, natural gas present underground, chemicals used on nearby roads and similar causes. Trees thus affected can only be benefited by expert analysis of the soil, and treatment to remedy the toxic condition of the soil, if that is possible.

Organic deficiencies are those such as V-shaped forks, top-heaviness and girdling roots. Here the growth of the tree itself acts as a menace to its health and safety, the treatment necessary may be extensive or slight pruning, cabling or bracing, or a combination of similar methods.

When trees are harmed by their soil and other (Continued on page 42)



RIGHT—A tree surgeon examines a cavity in a famous tree at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's estate. Right—A properly treated and sealed cavity which also has been adequately braced in its upper branches. Photographs: The Van Yabres Tree Service.





Hedrich-Blessing

The Convenience of Built-in Furniture

By KATHERINE MORROW FORD

WELL-DESIGNED built-in furniture, planned as an integral part of a room, gives a feeling of unity which is esthetically pleasing and genuinely restful. It beautifully coordinates the arts of architectural design and interior decoration. Ingenious devices for the most flexible use of a given area create a sense of spaciousness in rooms of relatively small dimensions. Built-in fixtures also express stability and permanence, elements which are surely welcome in our homes today. But one of their chief and most lasting joys is the ease with which a room can be kept in order. Laborious moving of heavy furniture is relegated to the past; sweeping and vacuum cleaning can be accomplished without the once-necessary bending and kneeling to clean properly underneath bulky objects.

The choice of materials available for built-in furnishings is almost boundless: rare and common woods, veneers, glass, metals, plaster and scores of synthetic products.

Carefully organized storage facilities are a part of the doctrine of built-in equipment. Specially designed storage units, with precise provision for the articles to be housed, eliminate clutter and confusion. Unobtrusive cabinets and drawers supplement the built-in beds, desks, dressing tables and bookshelves. Their rhythmic simplicity contributes to the decorative element, fusing harmoniously within the integrated scheme.

LEFT—Exceptional charm and simplicity distinguish this bedroom in the home designed by Fred Keck for B. J. Cahn at Lake Forest, Illinois. A sense of spaciousness is made possible by the two large window walls. Yellow, the basic color in the house, is incorporated here in the ceiling and built-in furniture, in contrast with the green walls and black rubber floors. Covers for bed and settees are white cotton, woven by Dorothy Leibes; the tops of the built-in desk and cabinets are aluminum and a typewriter drawer is included in the desk. Outside Venetian blinds are controlled by the cranks seen on the window frames.

WELL-ORGANIZED storage space, planned to fit particular requirements, is one of the many noteworthy features in this bedroom, designed by Raphael S. Soriano, architect, for the Los Angeles home of Spencer Austrian. The built-in dressing table with its adjoining drawer and wardrobe compartments was included in the total cost of the house which was only \$5,000. Under-cut drawer-pulls eliminate costly hardware and form an interesting decorative pattern, giving architectural unity to the skilfully incorporated built-in features. All permanent furniture is of white pine, painted a neutral oriental blue.

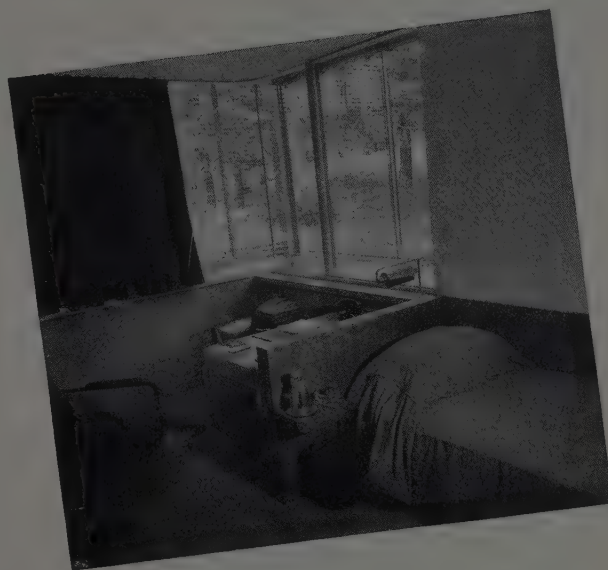
RIGHT CENTER—This well-planned study-bedroom is in a "two-in-one" house designed by William Lescaze for Mr. Alfred Loomis at Tuxedo Park, New York. Double walls nearly two feet apart, may be observed in the corner window shown in this illustration. The space between the inner and outer walls acts as a climate control zone. Beautifully grained walnut is used for the built-in desk and also provides a headboard for the bed, with an attached bedside stand. Venetian blinds and heavy blue draperies make control of light and privacy possible at all times.

BELOW—Singularity appropriate both as a bedroom and study this dual-purpose room was planned for the residence of Paul Thiry in Seattle, Washington. Beige plaster is used on the walls, with ceiling of white plaster. The built-in desk-table, book and magazine shelves of varying sizes, and storage space in the cabinets are all carefully calculated to make an efficient and space-saving work area. Gaily striped draperies and the use of the wallboard panels to frame colorful prints give this room individuality and coziness. Paul Thiry and Alban A. Shay, architects.

BELOW RIGHT—Creativeness and originality in modern planning satisfactorily combine in a bed-sitting room in the guest suite in the residence of Walter J. Kohler, Jr. at Kohler, Wisconsin. Walls and ceiling of plaster, harmoniously colored, with large window areas on two walls, make a suitable background for the built-in desk-sofa. Selected white birch is used for all the built-in furniture. Everything calculated to make a guest very much at home is provided, together with a refreshing view of wide meadow bordered by woods. William F. Deknatel, architect.



Julius Shulman



Hedrich-Blessing St



Poole Studio



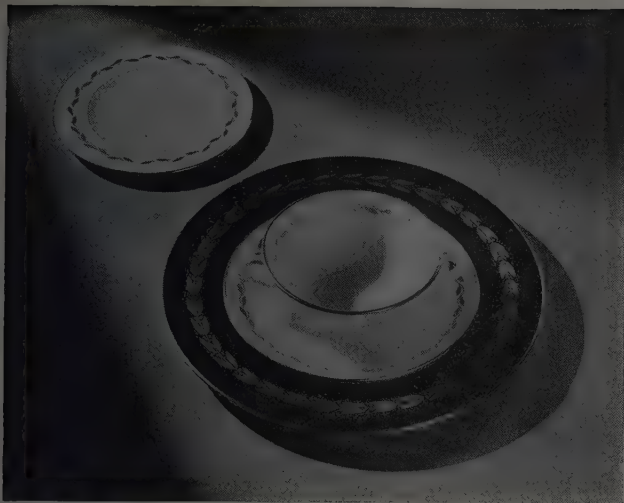


ABOVE—Syracuse Shelledge china in the new Vogue pattern, available in either blue or coral. Below—Spode's richly ornamented blue Camilla plate from Copeland & Thompson.



ABOVE—Margaret Rose pattern in Fisher, Bruce & Company's new English Windsor ware is offered in crimson, pink, green, blue or yellow. Below—Another Spode pattern, this time the simple Geisha.





LEFT—Golden wreath pattern in Lenox China. The service plate has a cobalt-blue rim.

Victorian Trend In New China

By GILES EDGERTON

THE new china is neither sensational nor exciting, but it does achieve an important effect: it uses pattern and color to the fullest possible extent to create a sensation of restraint and softness. And so the increase in the use of pastel colors becomes one of this year's china's outstanding features, as do the technical advantages that have made possible a most effective use of gold decoration in less expensive dinner ware.

The vogue for bright colors seems to have passed; but it must be remembered that, under the inspiration of both Modern and revived Victorian styles in decoration, today's pastels are not weak and washy but are definite and vibrant. Gradations of tone have been made more easily obtainable, and pastels with a soft brilliance are being featured in such shades as azure blue, dusty pink, gray green, peach and yellow. These appear both in solid treatments and in border decoration. The increasing use of gold has been coupled with the use of such deep colors as turquoise, maroon and brown. Formal table settings will, under these conditions, take on a more formal elegance. A wide price range exists in china of this type and it is interesting to note that the quality of American china has risen considerably. Lenox china retains its former prestige and a new American china, Lamberton, is noteworthy. The great English and French chinas are, of course, still available and the war does not seem to have affected the American supply of this dinnerware to any great extent. Little in the way of new patterns is being produced, but these wares have always been most prized for their traditional patterns, and most buyers prefer these old favorites.

In any event, today's china offers in all price ranges a selection of fine wares in a wide choice of fine colors and good glazes. It is safe to predict that much of the china produced today will take its place among the most prized possessions of china collectors.



SYRACUSE China designed by Dorothy Draper especially for the Arrowhead Springs Hotel in California.



ABOVE—Engagement cups and saucers in Lenox China's gold patterns. Left—New and summery pattern in china by Alice H. Marks. Available in a choice of colors.



When You Build Your Home—Floors

By GEORGE NELSON



NORTHERN hard maple shows an ever-increasing popularity as a flooring for American homes. The wood is durable, takes a high polish and harmonizes with the simpler designs of modern furniture. Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. *Photograph: Hedrich-Blessing Studio.*

ASPHALT tile was used in this basement recreation room. It is especially recommended for a decorative flooring where the detrimental effect of moisture has to be overcome. Johns-Manville.



ACCORDING to the Forest Products Laboratory in Wisconsin, any floor, regardless of material, must conform to the following seven requirements if it's to be considered satisfactory from all points of view: structural strength, high resistance to wear, resistance to aging and sunlight, comfort, pleasing appearance, economy of installation, and the possibility of restoration to the original condition at moderate cost. This is an excellent and comprehensive statement, and it should be carefully followed by any prospective home owner.

The traditional flooring material in this country is wood. In certain sections, notably California, native tiles were developed at an early stage under Spanish influence, but taking the country by and large, wood has been by far the most common of all materials. In Colonial times it was used in the form of hand-finished planks, fastened to the framework with wood pegs, and maple was one of the most frequently used hardwoods. A century and a half of use and neglect has proven the durability of these floors beyond the need for discussion, and their popular appeal is also familiar. Today you can still buy plank floors—at a price somewhat higher than strip floors—but they are screwed to the subfloor instead of



THIS luxurious linoleum floor is shown with a soft field of rich eggplant color, carrying a white laurel inset. As a hall floor-covering, it is without peer. Armstrong Cork Company, Inc.



HERE linoleum is used as the decorative foundation for a man's study. The wall linoleum, of walnut tones, contrasts with the marbled tan surface of the floor, with its pattern of emerald green and white. Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

Department of Art
Kansas State College

A WIDE plank floor of white pine is seen in the Bodenwein home. It is durable, takes stain or paint advantageously, or may be shellacked and waxed. Effective with eighteenth-century English or early American furnishings.



THE woods best suited to strip flooring are maple, oak and beech. This type of flooring is made of long strips about two and a quarter inches wide, and is usually finished with a beveled edge. E. L. Bruce Co.

pegged. Typical of the harmless fakery indulged in occasionally by manufacturers, these modern plank floors are generally furnished with round plugs that fit in over the screws so that the appearance of pegs is produced.

Of particular interest today is the increased use of maple, a wood selected back in Colonial times for its durability, beautiful color and workability. An advantage of maple is its fine, close grain and a quite exceptional resistance to abrasion. Unlike oak, it cannot be obtained in quarter-sawn flooring, but it can be purchased in special grades with a curly or birds-eye figure in it.

For the average man, plank floors may be out of the question; and so we come to the commonest of all wood floors: the type made of long strips about two and a quarter inches in width. The woods best suited to this flooring are oak, maple, beech and birch. Red and white oak are perhaps the best known, and where the budget is not strictly limited, floors made of walnut and similar woods can be used with excellent decorative effect.

There is no need to restrict flooring to the use of long strips, as there are various types of patterned floors on the market which have the same excellent appearance. Many of these floors come in the form of prefabricated blocks in which narrow strips have been already fastened together, and the block is nailed or laid in mastic as a single unit. A characteristic of highly durable wood floors, such as maple, is that under the heaviest possible use rarely more than a sixteenth of an inch at the top is destroyed, and in consequence a number of very thin flooring materials have appeared. One is a laminated flooring only a quarter of an inch in thickness; such a surface is to all intents and purposes a permanent one, since reasonable use and refinishing will not materially alter the thickness of the floor. The plywood manufacturers are also producing flooring, and in this material the wearing surface is even thinner, but it should be quite satisfactory.

So much for the hardwoods: the list of suitable flooring materials is far from complete without mention of the other traditional and new products on the market. Of the former, we have stone



and slate, tile and brick. All of these, we may note, meet the list of requirements given above. They are permanent materials, and very handsome ones; while they cannot be refinished easily, they almost never require attention after installation. The reasons they are not more commonly used are initial expense, hardness and coldness of surface, and in some cases, the difficulty of cleaning them. These, however, are objects that are not always valid. Their great virtue, aside from permanence, is their appearance, and it should be possible in many cases to save enough on the flooring budget to use them in small quantities. A stone or slate floor can be used with excellent effect in the entrance hall, study, sunroom and other ground-floor rooms. Scatter rugs provide an interesting variation in texture, while new developments in low-temperature radiant floor heating are tending to remove the objection to coldness. In the modern house such floors, used with discrimination, can enrich the simple interiors and become the chief decorative note.

Most familiar, perhaps, of all the synthetic materials is linoleum. It has been accepted widely as a good common-sense covering for bathrooms and kitchens, but its virtues extend far beyond these necessary services. Linoleum is available in a series of colors which will fit into any decorative scheme, and the process of inlaying makes is possible for the architect to use his imagination to the limit. At the recent exhibition of contemporary rooms at the Metropoli-

HARDWOOD maple flooring mellows and ripens with the passing years, and may be maintained at a low cost. The color of the heart wood is brown, and the sapwood is lighter. It is equally in vogue for homes and public buildings. Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association. Photograph: Hedrich-Blessing Studio.

tan Museum in New York a floor of linoleum was shown in which not only inlays were used, but also carving and painting; the result was a floor covering as rich as a fine carpet, but much more durable and more easily maintained. Linoleum, handled with taste and imagination, has almost limitless decorative possibilities. Much of what is said about linoleum is true of rubber flooring, which is avail-

able in sheets and in the form of tile. Resilient, cleaned with the greatest of ease, and obtainable in a great variety of colors, rubber flooring also shows possibilities far beyond its use in kitchens and bathrooms. Still another material in this group is asphalt tile. In the house it can be used to advantage in entrance halls, bathroom, workshop and playroom. Cork should also be mentioned; while it obviously lacks the color range of linoleum and rubber, its natural color is excellent, and it has a warmth of color and texture that is most pleasing. Here again we have material used commonly outside the home which has many possible applications in residences.

Fragmentary as the above list is, it serves to indicate the wide range of textures, surfaces and color at the disposal of today's home builder. Floors, today, in the overwhelming majority of houses are perhaps the least interesting feature. Partly because there is a tendency to skimp here, and partly because their decorative potentialities are overlooked, floors as a positive design element have been neglected. A more imaginative approach to this one part of the house would bring results all out of proportion to the effort and expense involved.

There can be no doubt that wood flooring is especially suited to certain types of interior decoration,—Colonial, Early American, and to nearly all the finer French periods, and today, floors are manufactured that are in harmony with modern woodwork and make an excellent background for all rugs.



ture: Courtesy W. & J. Sloane

MONTEIGNE, one of the most famous of the old Natchez houses, has placed this wrought-iron summer furniture on a terrace in front of the wide, wrought-iron balustrade porch.

Photographs: F. M. Demarest



WHITE iron furniture gives an air of festivity to the lawn in front of Hope Farm, built in 1775 and enlarged in 1789 by the Spanish governor, Don Carlos de Grandpré.

THE ladies of Dunleith are evidently preparing to take tea on the lawn which is set with white wrought-iron furniture. Dunleith is an impressive mansion with wide balconies extending part way around the house.

Outdoor Furniture at Natchez

SOUTHERN life in the days of the Greek-Revival period of architecture was an expansive affair. It was picturesque, romantic, and gay indeed for the favored few. Men must be commanding, women beautiful and social existence elaborate and convivial, with a great *joie de vivre*. Architecture in some parts of the South was born of this type of civilization. The architects, some of them masters of their craft, built to encompass this grandiloquent plantation life. Many of the architects of those days built their own homes and naturally these were designed to express fully the life to be carried on within. Hence they were impressive, spacious, with an air of grandeur. They were planned high-ceiled and broad of beam, with wide porches and stately Greek pillars. Slave quarters were connected with main houses by open corridors, thus segre- (Continued on page 37)





8 Most Favored Lawn Grasses

Selected by Leading Nurserymen

By L. N. CHRISTIANSEN

THE lawn is a definite part of the garden plan, giving a restful dignity to the home. The area should not be broken up, but may be bounded by trees, shrubs and flower beds. Kentucky blue grass is the best for nearly all conditions.

WHEN seedsmen in various parts of the country replied to our questionnaire asking their opinions of the most satisfactory lawn grasses, one fact stood out prominently—the choices made depended upon the section of the country in which these grasses were to be grown. For example, the southern and mid-western states, where climate and rainfall are different from the north and middle-Atlantic states, naturally require special grasses because of climatic conditions. For general purposes, however, the answers indicate that the grasses favored by seedsmen are Kentucky blue grass, bent grass in its several varieties, rough stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis), perennial rye grass, red top, Chewings fescue, white clover and Canadian blue grass.

The seedsmen who chose the grasses included Associated Seed Growers, of New Haven, Connecticut; Burgess Seed & Plant Company of Galesburg, Michigan; W. Atlee Burpee Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Henry Field Seed & Nursery Company of Shenandoah, Iowa; Gardner Seed Company of Rochester, New York; J. Oliver Johnson Seed Company of Chicago, Illinois; L. L. Olds Seed Company of Madison,

Wisconsin, and O. M. Scott & Sons Company of Marysville, Ohio.

Kentucky blue grass topped almost every list. The Burgess Seed & Plant Company pronounced it "the best general purpose lawn grass for nearly all conditions" while another seedsman says it is "the most dependable lawn grass for the northern states. Perennial, it germinates slowly but once established it is long lasting and best in clay soils."



A WELL-KEPT lawn not only makes outdoor living a pleasure, but also pays dividends by adding to the market value of a house.

TURFED pathways are a problem which require special attention in order to withstand wear. Various bent grasses are suitable

W. Atlee Burpee Company calls Kentucky blue grass "Our most important American lawn grass, the best adapted from Virginia north and from the Atlantic coast to the Great Plains". Henry Field Seed & Nursery Company says of it "without doubt outstanding for lawns because of its wide range of adaptability to any climate and soil condition, its fine texture, ease of growth and, of course, low price in all markets", while L. L. Olds Seed Company writes, "It is the best all purpose lawn grass and used in greatest proportions in the very best lawn grass mixtures. This grass does well under all growing conditions in the north and will usually outlive any of the other type grasses under fair growing conditions".

The bent grasses in their several varieties are recommended for a firm low turf and especially for golf courses. Since most bent grasses increase by underground root stocks a closer turf is usually achieved. Types named were: Colonial bent, astoria bent and creeping bent.

Rough stalked meadow grass (*poa trivialis*) was also chosen by all the seedsmen, and is suggested particularly for shade. It estab- (Continued on page 37)

THE EIGHT MOST FAVORED LAWN GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	8
VARIOUS BENT GRASSES	8
ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	8
PERENNIAL RYE GRASSES	8
RED TOP	7
CHEWING'S FESCUE	5
WHITE CLOVER	5
CANADIAN BLUE GRASS	4

The figures represent the number of seedsmen who have chosen them.



SLOPES or terraces need deep-rooted plants such as Chewings fescue and Canadian blue grass to overcome dryness. A steep slope may require sodding.



SPECIAL seed mixtures are required for the shaded lawn. Rough stalked meadow grass and the fescues are appropriate. Liberal and frequent feeding is necessary to supply both the lawn and the trees with nourishment.

HOW THE EIGHT SEEDSMEN VOTED

Associated Seed Growers, Inc. New Haven, Conn.	Burgess Seed & Plant Co. Galesburg, Mich.	W. Atlee Burpee Co. Philadelphia, Penna.	Henry Field Seed and Nursery Co. Shenandoah, Iowa	Gardner Seed Co. Rochester, N. Y.	J. Oliver Johnson Seed Co. Chicago, Ill.	L. L. Olds Seed Company Madison, Wisconsin	O. M. Scott & Sons Co. Marysville, Ohio
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS
COLONIAL BENT	COLONIAL BENT (<i>Agrostis canicularis</i>)	BENT GRASSES (<i>Agrostis species</i>)	BENT GRASSES	BENT GRASSES	BENT GRASSES	ASTORIA BENT	CREeping BENT
ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS	ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS
RED TOP	RED TOP (<i>Agrostis alba</i>)	RED TOP	BUFFALO GRASS	RED TOP	FANCY RED TOP	RED TOP	RED TOP
CHEWINGS FESCUE	CHEWINGS FESCUE (<i>Pestuca rubra, fallax</i>)	RED FESCUE (<i>Pestuca rubra</i>)	SUDAN GRASS (for pastures)	VARIOUS FESCUES	CHEWINGS FESCUE	CHEWINGS FESCUE	CHEWINGS FESCUE
DOMESTIC RYE GRASS	ENGLISH RYE GRASS (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	DOMESTIC RYE GRASS (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	RYE GRASS (for pastures)	PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	RYE GRASS	RYE GRASS	PERENNIAL RYE GRASS
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	RED FESCUE (<i>Pestuca rubra</i>)	WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	BROME GRASS (for pastures)	WHITE CLOVER	WHITE CLOVER	WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	ITALIAN RYEGRASS
CANADIAN BLUE GRASS	CANADIAN BLUE GRASS (<i>Poa compressa</i>)	BERMUDA GRASS (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (for pastures)	CANADIAN BLUE GRASS	MEADOW FESCUE	CANADIAN BLUE GRASS	COLONIAL BENT

AN ARCHITECT TAKES HIS OWN MEDICINE

"I WOULD like to plan a home for myself." How often we hear this wish expressed, wistfully or truculently according to the nature of the prospective home owner; and now an architect, Paul Doering, has done just this for himself—planned his own home and supervised its construction.

The house is located on a high ridge between Long Island Sound and the Hudson Palisades, with a sweeping view of both from the second floor terrace. To the north the land is level for about two hundred feet from the road; to the south it slopes sharply down to a meadow. The surrounding property is mostly unimproved or farmland with an uncertain future. The nature of the property clearly suggests the long plan of the house with most of the rooms facing down hill to the south. The north wall which faces the road is built of masonry and glass blocks for both privacy and protection from the winter winds.

Mr. Doering studied thoughtfully the requirements for his growing family and has made provisions for extensions to accommodate more children. Plans for future building include a new garage and servant's room, which are to be attached at the end of the house; then the present garage will be converted into additional playroom space. Thus, he will secure the use of the present servant's room as a



THE living room in the Paul Doering house in Scarsdale, New York has clear glass "picture window" wall panels which bring in sunshine and light and afford a delightful view.

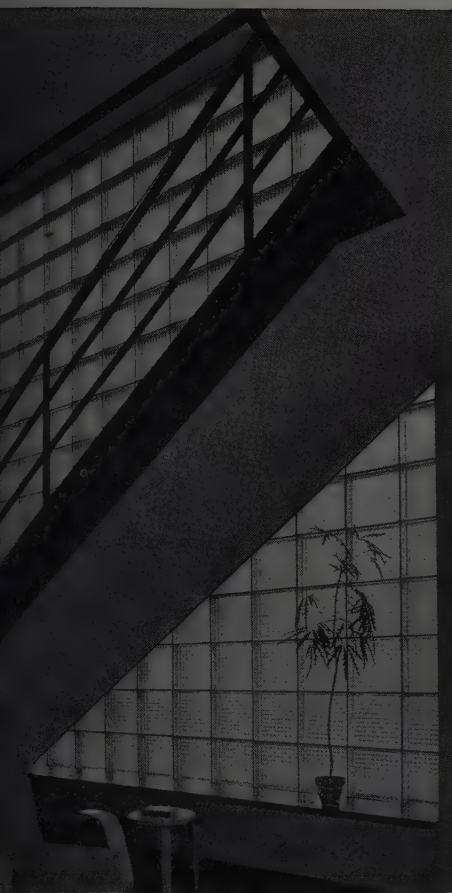
THE exterior view below shows the clear glass windows running across the entire façade of the first floor and glass doors opening upon a terrace roof from the second floor.

A FREE-hung staircase with metal balustrade, runs straight from the second floor, is flanked by a glass-brick partition, ends on a pleasant platform fitted with an upholstered bench. Above right.

Paul Doering, Architect

H. G. Balcom & Associates, Engineers





Robert M. Damora

A CLOSE-UP of the terrace, set between a grass lawn and rows of flowers. The door, appearing in the center of the long paneled windows, opens into the living room.

A GLASS partition brightens this corner of the library, shown below, yet guards the peace and privacy which the owners desire. Under the bookshelves are many cabinets for magazines, radio, etc. The desk is very modern in design, as are the armchairs, upholstered in leather, which furnish the room.

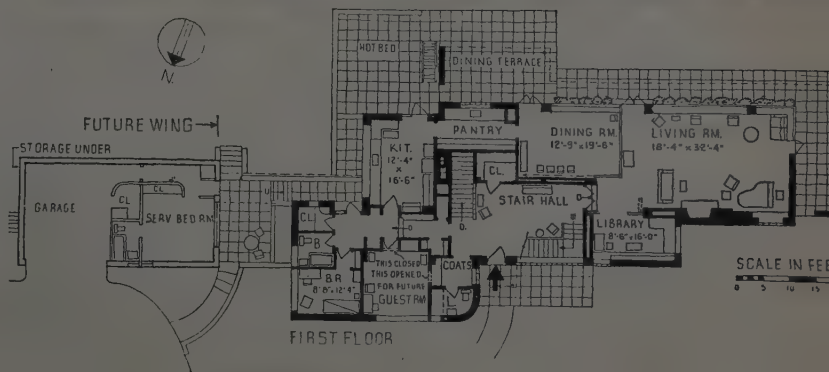
THE floor plan, below, shows the thoughtful detail with which the house was designed, the dining room, for example, connecting with the kitchen by a pantry corridor. The plan also shows how the house can be extended without marring the architectural design.



guest room and release the second floor guest room for use as a child's bedroom.

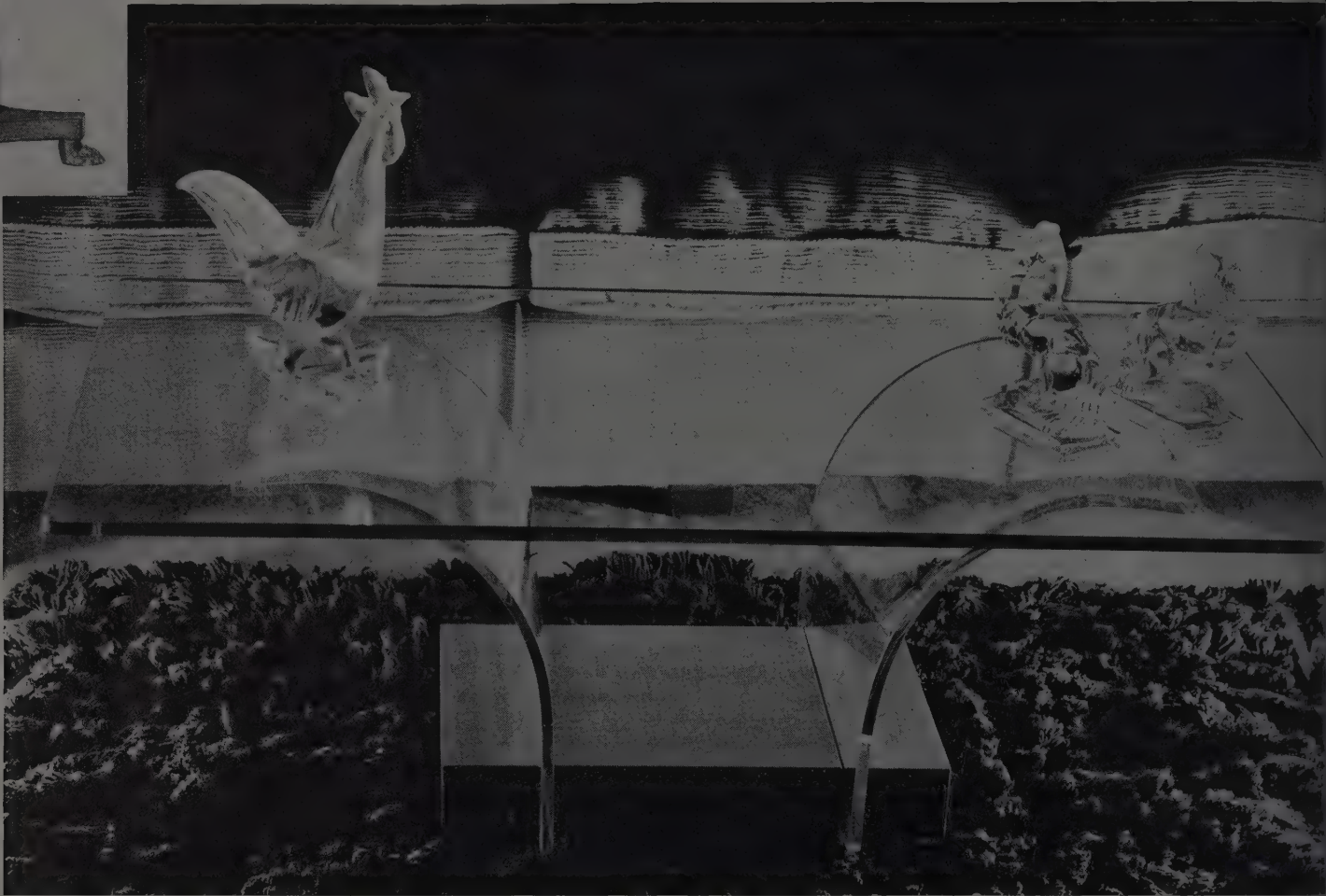
By using Fairhurst moving walls between the living and dining rooms and between the living room and library he has secured a flexibility of space difficult to achieve any other way. The living and dining room wall can be pushed around the corner so that it extends along the north wall of the dining room, or it can be moved so that either of the two sections remains as a partial screen. A sliding panel in each wall serves as a door, and these walls extend from floor to ceiling and are semi-soundproof. They are finished with flush teak veneer.

Mr. Doering felt that a fireproof house was a necessity but at the same time desired a minimum maintenance cost. He met the problem by using hard-fired brick, for precise surfacing of permanent color and texture, and concrete and steel construction. Heavy insulation and large openings to the south for solar heat, reduced (Continued on page 42)



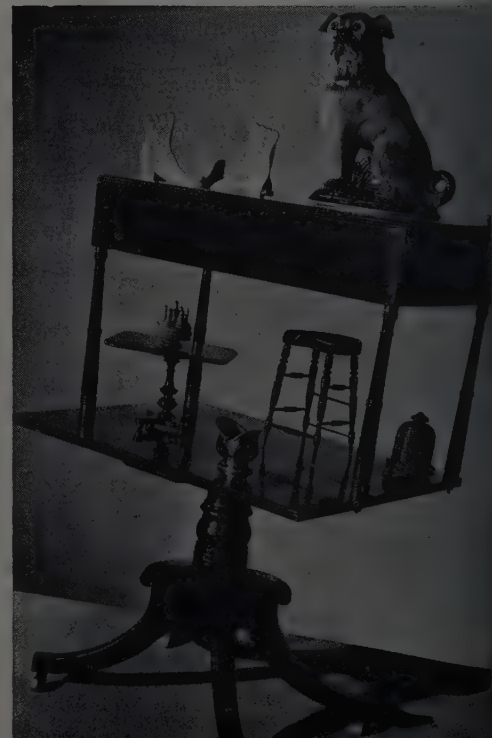
Unusual Tables

A REGENCY sewing table which may be a valuable aid to the afternoon tea hostess for cigarettes, matches, Chinese tea caddies, etc. Baker Furniture.



THE table has become an individual in the furniture world. If it is unusual enough it has the freedom of the house. A rare English drum table, for instance, may be the centerpiece of the living room, or ensconced in the eighteenth-century breakfast corner, or in the library near a window. An ancient cutlery table finds a haven near the huge armchair by the fireplace or becomes part of a tea service, holding cigarettes, matches, doilies, etc. If the kidney table is large enough, it's still to be seen in front of the fireplace railing at the hunt breakfast, if it's small and low, it makes an excellent table for sewing, or for serving tea for that matter. It is graceful in outline and usually seen in walnut or mahogany. An English hunt table has many modern uses. It may be needed as a coffee table in front of a low couch or at the end of a sofa, or flat against a wall—a miniature console.

There is no longer any effort to have small tables match period furniture. Low Jacobean funeral stools are scattered about the Traditional room, and are especially useful when an after-theater supper is being served. Piecrust Chippendale tables are not limited to period environment, but are convenient additions to any eighteenth-century group of



For Decorative Beauty

furniture and especially attractive in a house done in Colonial style. In other words, the unusual table is a most satisfactory investment, it may be or may not be expensive, but whether costly or not it adds something to the comfort and convenience of modern living.

Very few antique tables are used for their original purpose. The sewing table is just the right convenient height and size for records or sheet music, and, of course, the very modern glass table, large and small, is found in all modern homes, and also adds a fascinating touch to the more stately Colonial or English eighteenth-century room. Perhaps the newest note in the furniture world today is the use of plastics in their various forms—Plexiglas, Lucite and Tenite. These new and unusual materials are especially interesting in occasional tables because they are so definitely individual and remote from recognized

LEFT—A coffee table for house or garden of heavy plate glass; the top and curved supports hold the piece together with the help only of a small wooden base. Modernage Furniture Corp. Photograph: Frank Randt.

LOWER LEFT—An unusual small Chippendale table of mahogany with a deep drawer under the top and a shelf below. It has the making of an excellent magazine stand. W. & J. Sloane.

periods. They seem equally at home in almost any Traditional or Modern room. Although plastic furniture is still in its infancy, it is already manufactured in pastel shades: peach, blue, pink, gray and off-white, and the newest tables in Lucite and Plexiglas are sometimes combined with bamboo, light walnut and even mahogany. The top of the plastic table is usually glass or wood, sometimes covered with leather.

In the country house a simpler table finds most ready acceptance. It is often of pine, painted in white or brilliant colors. It is made somewhat after the fashion of the early American models and is particularly interesting if, instead of being painted or stained, it is shellacked and then rubbed with wax; the color effect produced is something like the paler walnut tones seen in antique French furniture and the patine is not dissimilar. These are very light and may be used in living room, bedroom or on the porch. Also, this season, unusual garden tables are of iron made very light in weight, sometimes with

BELOW LEFT—A new type of square end table is of maple, with ash inlay and a transparent glass top. The table is light weight and, of course, easily moved about at tea time. Charak Furniture Co.

ornamental bands at the head and painted white. They are especially attractive on lawns or in pergolas and add a note of freshness to the brighter colored porch pieces.

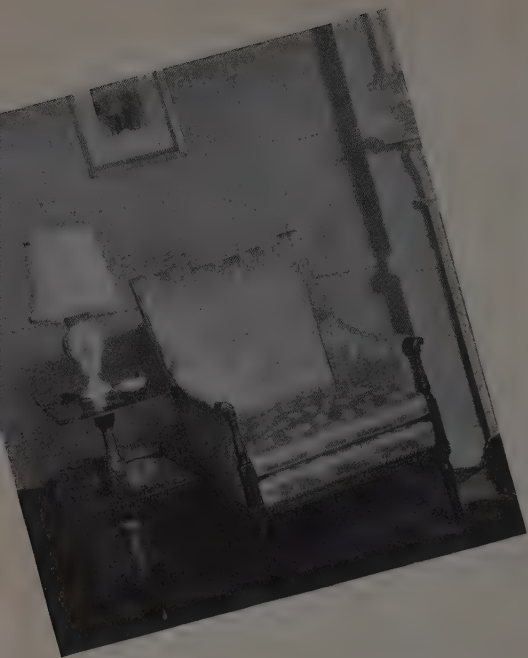
The unusual table also has the advantage of meeting the problem of gifts: wedding gifts, birthday gifts and Christmas gifts. In the first place you do not have to know all the details of house furnishings to send an unusual table as a present because of its great quality of adaptability. Of course, for the friend you know best you can select a table exactly suited to the needs of the bride, or of the woman who is doing over her rooms, or as an ever-welcome holiday gift. The unusual table makes an especially convenient present because it can be purchased well in advance of any event, and stored away against the time of need.

M. F. R.

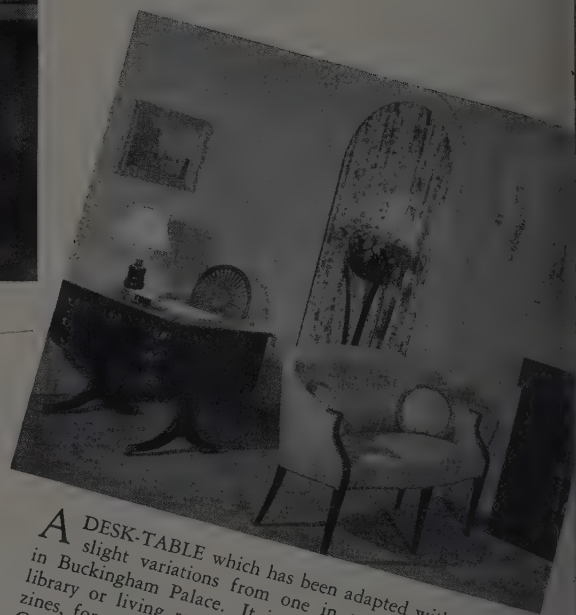
BELOW CENTER—A table suitable to almost any type of living room is the octagonal drum table of mahogany with boxwood and satinwood inlay and brass drawer pulls. Trevor E. Hodges, Ltd.

BELOW—A table that is really unusual, with the top oval at one end and square at the other. A gallery finishes the oval end and there is a suggestion of a letter box at the square end. The table is mahogany and one of the most curious and convenient of the many tables that may find a place in the comfortable drawing room.

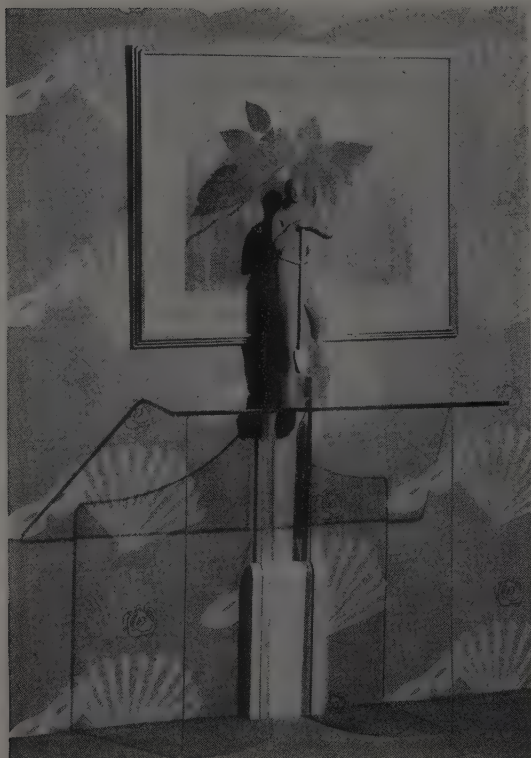




IN this eighteenth-century room, which has been made delightfully casual by Mimi Durant's decoration, there is an English hunt table between two authentic pull-up chairs done in cane. The table is appropriate as a coffee stand, may be used as an end table or as a low console. Grosfeld House. *Photograph: Frank Randi.*



A DESK-TABLE which has been adapted with only slight variations from one in a Regency room in Buckingham Palace. It is a great convenience in library or living room as it may be used for magazines, for a tea table or entirely for writing purposes. Grosfeld House.

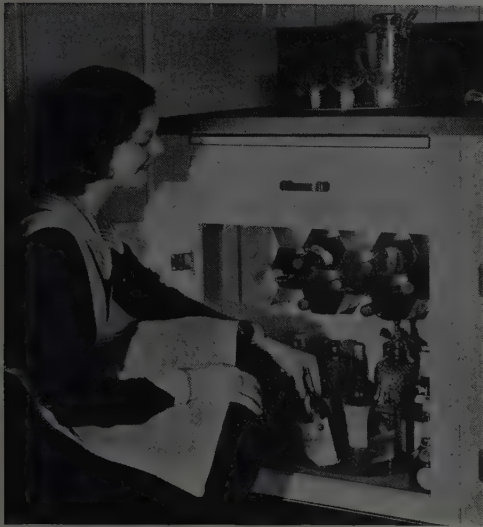


A CONVENIENT small table with two trays; mahogany, and eighteenth century in design. The trays carry low galleries, which makes them especially safe for fine bibelots. The flat surface of the upper tray is just the place for a reading lamp. Palmer & Embury Mfg. Co.—Top of page.

A SMALL and unusual console table, very modern, of heavy plate glass has a delicate transparent effect, and is equally adaptable to a room done in modern style or to eighteenth-century decoration. Modernage Furniture Corp.—Above.

A GRACEFUL kidney table, used as a console in front of a wide window, seems a perfect finish for the Venetian blind and brilliant chintz draperies. It's a mahogany with a low brass railing circling the side and back of the shelf. Wood & Hogan.





WHERE a wine and liquor cabinet becomes part of a kitchen or pantry unit air conditioning is advised. Kitchen Maid Corporation.



A WINE closet designed and installed in a private home by the Universal Fixtures Corporation. The honeycomb racks are the best method of wine storage.

A SHORT CUT TO WINE STORAGE

WE may have receded a little from those fantastic days when Prohibition made drinking a dramatic pastime, but drinking is still one of the major sports of this country, and more and more people are furnishing their homes with a certain amount of good liquor and wine, safely stored. Of course, for many decades the storage of wine has been a vital item in our home building and home-making problems, and the opportunity for wine storage a detail to be considered in the planning of large estates and smaller domains. Those among us who have had the greatest difficulty in arranging for a surplus of wine at home are living in the smaller house and in



LEFT—A Universal Fixtures installation in the bar of a New York home.

BELOW—Two units for storing wines in the home having little storage space. From Lewis & Conger.

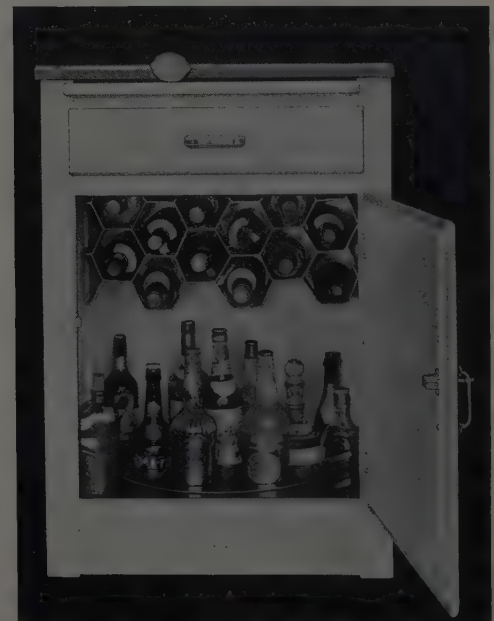


large and small apartments. Here no provision has been made in the past for miniature "wine cellars" and people have been prone to order drinks for each individual party.

At last we find a somewhat hopeful solution to this difficulty in the specially planned wine shelves and cabinets that can be placed in halls, dining rooms and in some of the newer kitchens:

(Continued on page 38)

ANOTHER Kitchen Maid storage cabinet which may be used in kitchen, pantry or bar.





Photographs: William Ward

THE graceful stairway in duplex apartment Mrs. Tuckerm Draper who, Dorothy Draper signed and styled the entire thirty-two stories of Hampshire House.

A Modern Hotel Apartment That Is A Home

IF you are planning to have a home of your own, at once you are confronted with the following problems: What about light, gas, heating, care of the cellar, cleaning the sidewalks, making the garden? And if in addition to the mere technique of homemaking, you are interested in music, art, books, theater and, of course and mainly, children and their environment, you say "This simply cannot be accomplished without a huge income or riotous health, or both." Because nobody in this country today who really thinks about homemaking is content to have a home that is merely practical. It must be, of necessity, practical and

MRS. DRAPER'S studio boasts a black lacquer desk with gay chintz upholstery and chairs designed by herself. The draperies are warm cherry red.

THE bedroom has, as its center piece, a black lacquer bed. The hangings are brilliant chintz and the bed carries a quilted counterpane of pink cotton.

all the joyous ways of spending life in these modern times. So, without that imaginary income, the modern feminine mind turns more and more immediately to the comfort and convenience of a modern apartment where there are no problems of heat and light and cellars and storms, except for the landlord. Your comfort arrives 'ready-made and the only real problem, which is not a problem at all but a pleasure, is furnishing and decorating the apartment and arranging the home for your greatest comfort and for the entertainment of your friends.

Perhaps the ultimate of happy city living is a spacious apartment in the modern hotel. If your rooms are set back from the façade, as in some of the newest New York and Paris apartments, there is a chance for a small decorative flower garden. And if your need is for complete peace and quiet there is the duplex apartment, the upper story shut away completely from all service worries and noises. One such duplex apartment has come to our notice recently, the home of Mrs. Tuckerman Draper (Dorothy Draper) at Hampshire House, who not only designed and styled her own suite of rooms, but the entire thirty-seven stories of Hampshire House as well.

In Mrs. Draper's apartment the stairway is perhaps the most dramatic feature. It is free hung and curves from the first to the second floor past an arched window and walls covered with a white paper carrying splashing bunches of red and pink cabbage roses. The graceful rail is painted white, the treads black and a dark gray velvet carpets the stairs. The color of the walls in this hallway furnish the keynote of the color scheme of the whole apartment, as well as of many of the halls, the dining room, and other apartments in the hotel. For instance, in the drawing room (*Continued on page 40*)

THE second bedroom is in close harmony with the master bedroom except that a pine wallpaper is used and the draperies are bottle green taffeta. The armchairs are upholstered in a quilted rose chintz.

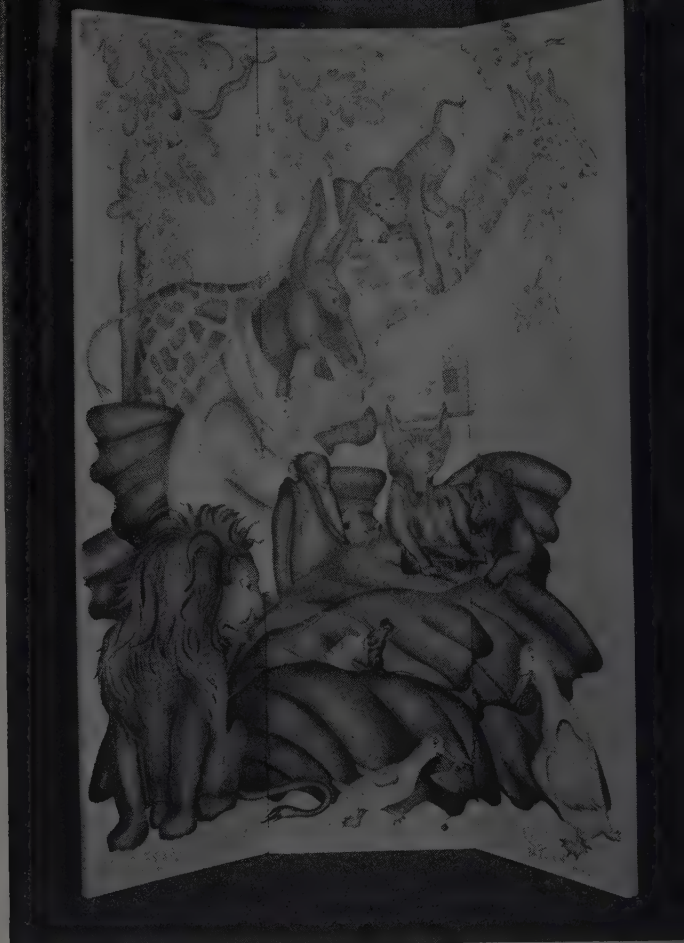
A SPACIOUS living room, overlooking Central Park, carries a gray carpet and bottle green walls, and the furniture in rose chintz is charmingly arranged to form a series of cozy groups.





THE exotic llama and typical Peruvian foliage, carried on both of its sides, make this modern air-brush screen an interesting decorative device. It is designed and executed by Helen Treadwell. On display at Pedac. *Photograph: Frank Randt.*

THE "Animals' Cocktail Party" is shown in a three panel screen by Helen Treadwell. There are many exuberant animals and rich foliage in tropical colors. On display at Pedac. *Photograph: Frank Randt.*



Screens Go Native

RIGHT—"Woodland Reverie" is the poetical title of this brilliantly executed screen by John F. Hawkins. Indigo color trees in the background are outlined against a glowing yellow sunset sky. The other foliage is in rich shades of green, and the exotic birds are painted in flaming tones of red, green and purple. *Courtesy: Argent Galleries.*

IN this screen, which carries a design of tropical foliage, there is a rich glow of copper and the dull sheen of silver and gold. Done on gesso, an art that dates back to the Italian Primitives, it was designed and executed by Jo Mallonee who lays the gesso for her own screens. *Photograph: Louis Werner.*



THIS vividly patterned screen, called "Geometry and Night Flowers", was also designed and executed by John F. Hawkins. The dominating tone is a green-gray, with occasional flashes of bright red. Rather bizarre, it is definitely for the modern interior. *Courtesy: Argent Galleries.*



The Big Menace of the Little Termite

By E. R. JENNINGS



A GOOD example of copper termite shielding installed on the top of the foundation under the sills. Note the outside barrier formed by extending the copper at a downward angle beyond the face of the wall. A similar barrier is formed on the inside. Courtesy: The American Brass Company.

TERMITES are commonly called "white ants." Which is a misnomer, for termites are neither ants nor are all of them white. They are distantly related to the cockroach, resembling cockroaches especially in their ability to squeeze through narrow spaces. Termites can penetrate openings so small that nothing else but water can seep through.

Reliable sources estimate that termite damage done annually to wood, books, and paper in the United States amounts to fifty million dollars or more. The most extensive cost, naturally, is to beams and floorings in houses and buildings, both urban and suburban. "Dry-wood" termites, found in California and the deep South, concentrate on furniture. But no matter where or how they do their dark deeds, termites are today the homeowner's Enemy Number One, and these few facts about them may assist readers in spotting either the termites or their handiwork.

The most common variety lives in the soil and is cryptobiotic. Its subterranean colonies are composed—like those of the ant—of various castes: the queen, workers and soldiers. The queen termite is the most prolific. Some entomologists estimate that she is capable of laying several thousand eggs a day and that she may live from five to fifteen years. We leave it to our readers to compute the eggs a queen can possibly lay during a lifetime.

The second caste, workers, is responsible for most of the damage for which termites are feared. So far as is known these workers are blind; they are, at any rate, sexless and wingless. They build complicated termittaries, or nests, in the soil, eat wood, and feed the other castes with regurgitated, pre-digested cellulose.

It is the duty of the soldiers to protect the colony from insect enemies, which are mainly ants. The elongated, armored heads of this caste make it easy to distinguish them from the small, round-headed workers.

The Department of Agriculture tells us that termites are to be found in forty-six of the forty-eight states. The exceptions are North and South Dakota, but no one has been able to figure out why. There are many reasons for the current increase in termite activity, although entomologists in Government agencies and in the universities cannot state for certain which of these factors is most important. One scientist advances the theory that present activity is due to de-forestation, claiming that we have thus removed a source of food supply for the termites and consequently forced them to turn to our buildings for their cellulose supply. Another puts forth the theory that modern central heating plants are to blame; we have thus given the insects a warm basement to work in the year round, whereas in the unheated basement of the old Colonial house the termites died during a cold winter. Another reason advanced is that termites are simply having a normal increase in activity.

All scientists agree, however, that man and not nature caused the termite to be destructive.

(Continued on page 39)



Only when crafted by hand could a table as beautiful as the Kirkham, illustrated above, be achieved. For there are present details of form and design which no machine can duplicate. To give your home the distinction and individuality it deserves, use the fine, hand made pieces by Old Colony.

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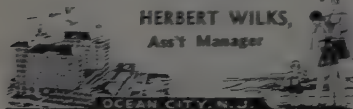
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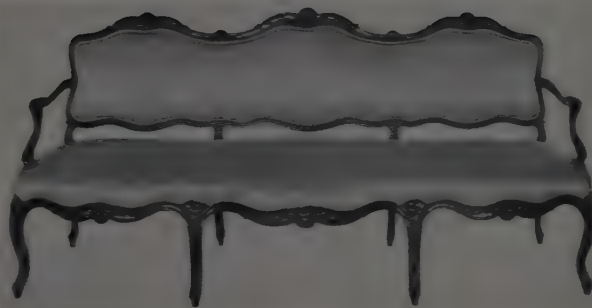
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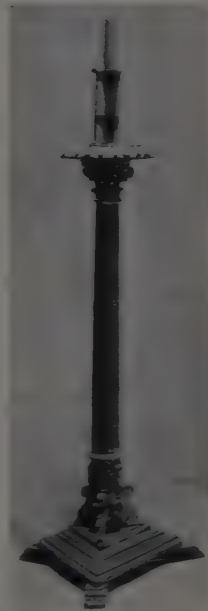


OCEAN CITY, N. J.

Antiques for the Home

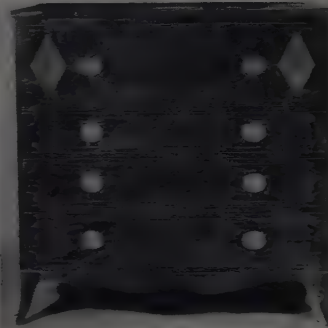


A LOUIS XV *banquette* in richly grained ironwood. The frame is carved in a delicate floral pattern. And the whole effect is one of graceful sturdiness. Douglas Somerville.

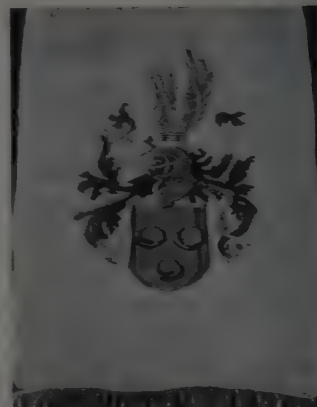
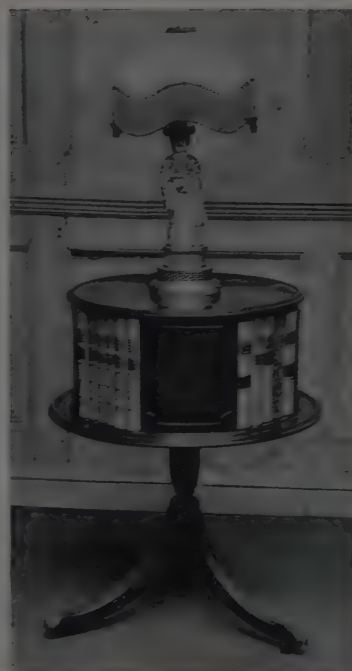


A SPANISH *torchère* of carved polychrome. Although it dates from the seventeenth century the carving is amazingly fine and clear. George W. Funk.

A SHERATON revolving book table in a warm tone of mahogany—just the right height for a reading lamp. Louis L. Allen.



HEPPLEWHITE mahogany and satinwood inlaid chest with original brasses. It dates from the late eighteenth century and the label of Michael Allison, a New York cabinetmaker, appears inside the top drawer. Israel Sack.



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VIRGINIA

THE EIGHT MOST FAVORED LAWN GRASSES

(Continued from page 25)

lishes itself quickly. Henry Field Seed and Nursery Company says it is "needed in every lawn and lawn mixture and has wide adaptation and a very fine stemmed leaf, making it attractive everywhere".

Where it is not possible to have a fine textured lawn perennial rye grass is useful, and consequently received a leading place on the list of favorites. This is suitable for rough soils and makes a good showing the first year it is sown.

Fifth on the list was red top, which is used chiefly as a nurse crop in a grass mixture. It grows up quickly and crowds out weed seedlings while other grasses are becoming established. Thus it is valuable to use with slower growing types. Red top is also recommended for sandy soil and shade.

Among the fescues, Chewings was the most popular with the seedsmen. This grows in sandy soil and is also suitable in shade. It holds its color well in winter and several of the seedsmen recommend it for terraces and dry slopes.

Dutch white clover is an old-fashioned favorite that still has its place among lawn seeds today. L. L. Olds Seed Company says it is "used as a nurse crop in the best lawn-grass mixtures, excellent to maintain a green color in the lawn during the hot summer months when blue-grass and red top are naturally brown. A two year crop, white clover should be replaced in the lawn if desired or it will self sow seed if the lawn is not cut too close". W. Atlee Burpee Company says of white clover, "It is not a grass, of course, but included in most good lawn mixtures; somewhat more drought resistant than most grasses it lends variety to the lawn and may add some nitrogen".

Canadian blue grass develops a good turf on light sandy soils and also lives well on heavy clay lands. It grows particularly well on terraces and dry slopes, closely akin to Kentucky blue grass, but of a coarse texture, it is more adaptable to various climates and soil conditions.

OUTDOOR FURNITURE AT NATCHEZ

(Continued from page 23)

gating all work, and leaving these gracious mansions free for the most lavish hospitality, dispensed against a background of pictorial Victorian surroundings.

In those days the gardens were thought of as a decoration rather than an opportunity for cheerful living out-of-doors. They were planned with magnificent trees, winding pathways bordered with camellia, japonica, magnolias, crêpe myrtle, with pools and wide stretches of velvety lawn; driveways for the splendid coaches, and bridle paths for the cavaliers and ladies who rode in ample velvet skirts and plumed hats.

It was an inspirational idea that came to the firm of W. & J. Sloane, long a profound admirer of Natchez, to suggest the placing of garden furniture in some of these Traditional landscapes to bring about a greater enjoyment of outdoor living. The idea met with the instant approval of the residents of Natchez and of the Pilgrimage Garden Club, which organized the annual pilgrimage to visit Natchez, that takes place every spring when the gardens are in full bloom.

This new garden furniture is called the "Natchez Group" because of its Victorian character, yet there, in the old gardens with their moss-hung trees, it was as much at home as on the terrace of the most modern penthouse. This wrought-iron furniture is comfortable, light and easy to move about, yet really Victorian in feeling. It is rust-resistant. It comes in bone white, and all of the garden colors. The upholstery is gay and flower-like. This material, called "Rocotex," is weather-resistant and comes in white, plum, pale green, light blue, rose-beige and medium blue. Or the furniture may be painted and upholstered in any material or color to order.

What harmony has been achieved between the traditional landscape and the modern furniture is shown in our illustrations of the old Natchez gardens in which the belles of today are seen in copies of their grandmothers' gowns.



"Since Eve ate apples, much
depends on dinner . . ."

BYRON

...And, the dining room in every culturally correct home shares a legendary dependence too...for, the intimacies of dining and gracious living make the finely appointed dining room a traditional exigency.

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A SHORT CUT TO WINE STORAGE

(Continued from page 31)

for a combination of wine cabinet and kitchen air conditioning would probably be advisable. There is more to this storing of wine than mere placing and opportunity. We are cautioned as to temperatures, vibration, humidity and dust.

A closet or a room where the temperature is reasonably constant is ideal, and this means a temperature of fifty-five to sixty-five degrees, and, of course, no steam pipe or radiator nearby. If an entire closet is used it is easy to keep this temperature. The walls may be lined with either bins or honeycomb racks, so placed as to keep the bottles on their sides with the corks constantly wet, which prevents the cork from drying and allowing air to enter the bottle. Bins can be built of wood by any carpenter or by a home owner who likes to do things for himself. They should be entirely level or at a very slight downward angle; the bottles must be stacked so that the corks will be kept moist. Honeycomb racks are usually more satisfactory than bins. These are made of metal and can be designed especially for space and size.

Spirits, liqueurs, and fortified wines—such as sherry, port, madeira and the apertif wines—are not necessarily kept on their sides, since they are not so delicate as other table and sparkling wines. For the latter, small cabinets or cellarettes, that contain honeycombs and are attractive pieces of furniture in themselves, can be obtained.

For the true connoisseur, who, although limited by the cramped quarters of modern living, would like, or has an opportunity, to build up a cellar of extensive proportions, proper storage arrangements can be made outside the home. The wine merchant can usually make satisfactory plans; if not, a warehouse in any large city which gives particular attention to wine storage can store wine under conditions equal to any available in the great caves of the Continent.

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Write for illustrated folder B.C.

WILLIAM WOODS, Prop.,
Eagles Mere, Pa.



(Continued from page 35)

The termite's purpose is to restore dead wood tissue to the soil, thus increasing its fertility. Man has interrupted this process of nature by building dead wood into his houses. By destroying the dead tissue in

treatment for control. When building a home, insist that the architect include metal shields and termite-proof construction in the specifications. Some progressive city governments, notably in California, require that such steps be taken before



wooden buildings the termite only fulfils its natural destiny.

The home owner can detect the presence of termites in the following ways: by looking for termite-eaten wood in the basement or termite "tunnels" on the basement foundation walls (these are hollow sandy runs about the diameter of a lead pencil, which usually extend from the cellar floor to a wood member); or by detecting swarms of "flying ants" in or about the house (these "flying ants" are not true "flying ants" but nine times out of ten are swarming termite reproductives). A close examination of the insect's body will reveal whether it is a true flying ant or a termite reproductive. The flying ant has a body the shape of an hour-glass, while the flying termite reproductive has no such narrow waist-line. If in doubt about the identity of the flying insect, samples should be submitted, preferably in a glass vial, to the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to a state experiment station, or to a reputable termite-control contractor.

Although termites can easily be kept out of new houses by proper preventive measures, a few architects still build homes in infested sections of the country without taking precautionary measures to keep out the termites. A cold-rolled copper flashing properly installed over a foundation while the house is being constructed prevents termites from building their shelter-tubes, and such a shield costs far less than an installation made after the house is built. After that it is necessary to depend upon chemical soil

A BOVE LEFT:—Photograph of wood showing typical damage done by termites. Termites eat their way around annual rings in the wood, leaving paper-thin sections between which they live silent and unseen. Courtesy: Copper & Brass Research Association.

A BOVE:—Termite worker, the wood destroyer and termite soldier. Courtesy: Guarantee Exterminating Co.

they will issue a building permit.

Copper, because of its rust-proof and corrosion-resistant qualities and its pliability, is the ideal metal for a shield.

With thousands of finished houses already termite-infested, definite control techniques have been planned by Government agencies, research centers and control contractors. Pressure impregnation of the soil adjacent to the foundation walls by termite toxic and repellent chemicals will do a good job if carefully and expertly done by a competent contractor.

But if you have termites in your house the best man to consult is your architect. Most architects are thoroughly acquainted with the termite problem and are in a position to give expert advice as regards the treatment of your house. When consulting a termite control contractor independently, it is well to submit the specifications received from the contractor to your architect. Subterranean termites usually swarm into the open where you can see them only once a year. Since this swarming takes place in the spring, the home owner never knows until a year later whether or not the control job has been efficiently done. So select a competent contractor.

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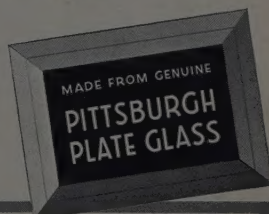
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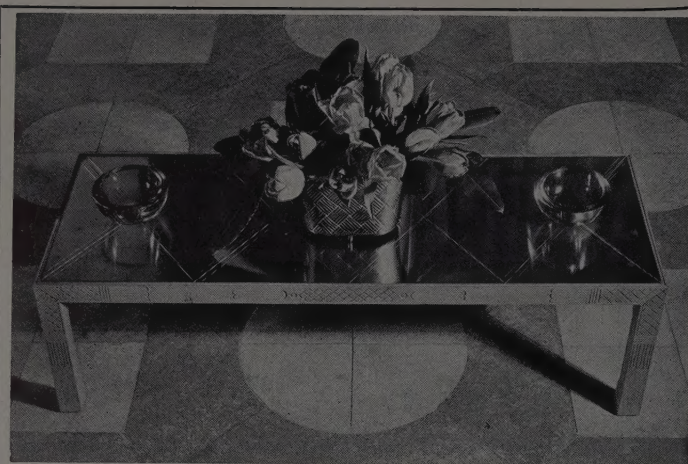
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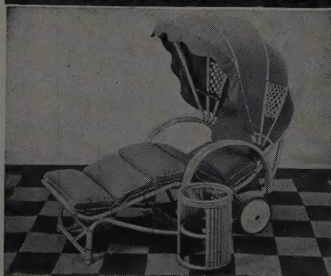
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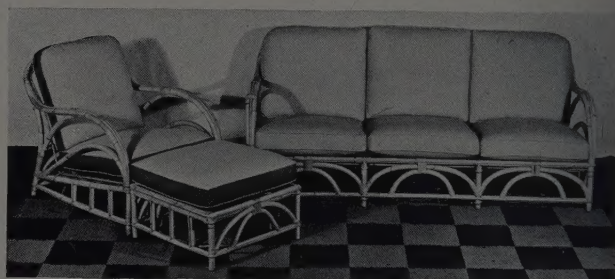
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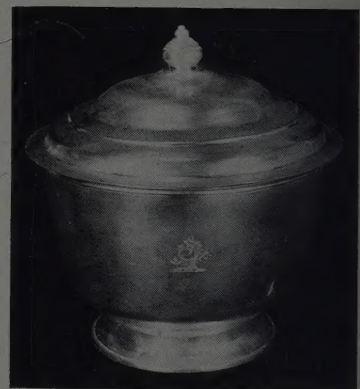
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TALKING SHOP



NO one could be virtuous enough to resist lazing in this Tahiti rattan chair of luxurious depth and length. The matching couch is for those who prefer taking their comfort with their feet on the ground. Popular choice of a covering for the two pieces is beige sailcloth piped in red, but they are available in a variety of plain and figured materials. The Grand Central Wicker Shop, 217 East 42nd Street, New York.

A RARE Scotch bowl, made in Edinburgh in 1709 by the famous silversmith, Charles Dickson is on exhibition, along with other connoisseur's delights, for the benefit of the Allied war relief. The small admission charge to the exhibition will be divided between Bundles for Britain and Le Paquet au Front. At Peter Guille's Gallery in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.



PRINCE CHARMING rides again, accompanied by many dashing knights, in this French Gobelin tapestry woven by Madame Hendrica van der Flier. The colors are misty and altogether delightful, suiting the subject matter. Holland House, at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, is taking orders for this, and other equally decorative tapestries.



A HOTEL APARTMENT

(Continued from page 33)

which opens off the hall, the chintz used has a white ground heavily quilted, and bunches of red, blue and green flowers are strewn over the background. The carpet is gray and the walls bottle green.

The room in which Mrs. Draper plans many of her fascinating designs, has a black lacquer desk with brass hardware, the top faced with red leather. The chairs are her own design and upholstered

with red cotton. The walls here are white, ceiling sky blue, draperies cherry red taffeta, and again the carpet is gray. Opening from this, the master bedroom, with its black lacquer bed, has chintz hangings and easy chairs also done with rose chintz. The draperies are lined with bright red and a quilted counterpane is of pink cotton. Mrs. Draper has said, in speaking of her work, that the perfect home is the result of an infinite number of details, carefully executed.

TALKING SHOP



A BLUEBLOOD for your own front lawn is this handsome hitching post. He's a patient looking beast, and is finished in rich, black cast iron. The mouth ring is of brass, and the overall height of the entire affair is sixty-six inches. \$15.00 at Lewis & Conger, Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.



TWO sterling silver table bells designed by Tommi Parzinger. Their graceful forms are enhanced by delicate, restrained designs, and the elegant simplicity of each allows them to be used with equal effectiveness in both modern and period dining rooms. The ring-handled bell is \$20.00 and the other sells for \$32.00. Available at Parzinger, Inc., 54 East 57th Street, New York.



IF YOU wish a hot soup or fricasee with the cold delicacies of your outdoor picnic or Sunday night buffet, this alcohol-burning *Marmite Cabaret* is a decorative solution to your problem. The stand is in bright copper with brass legs, and the pot and cover are yellow and brown earthenware, richly glazed. There are six sizes, ranging from a three-quart pot up to the mammoth eighteen-quart size, and the prices range upwards from \$15.00 for the smallest. Bazar Français, 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

P. K.

STORE YOUR WINES

comme il faut



Good wines require and deserve proper storage. For a large cool cellar, select honeycomb units (left) to fit existing or specially built shelving. Honeycombs, 29¢ per bottle space. For an apartment pantry, the sturdy steel cabinet has 18 wine honeycombs below, while shelf holds 24 liquor bottles. \$26.50.

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YOUR TREES

(Continued from page 15)

aspects of their physical environment, often nothing can be done. Trees are too frequently transplanted into regions to which they are unsuited and where they cannot possibly survive. Changes caused by the activities of man's property expansion and growth—that is, new roads, new houses, new playgrounds, or changes in those already existing—often doom the life of a given tree. But often too, the situation is not as grave as this. Such changes may have caused a fill and the roots of the tree may be covered with a soil that will not allow proper amounts of air and water to enter, and the upper roots may have become exposed and subject to injury. A fill can easily be cured by changing the soil, and exposed roots may be covered with a light layer of topsoil through which air and water will come. Unsuitable soil may be improved and aided in supporting the life of the tree by proper fertilization and feeding.

Under these circumstances the value of modern tree surgery is obvious. With the progress tree surgery has made, it is usually advisable to entrust the care of trees to a competent tree surgeon who can repair existing damage and injury, and also apply preventive measures for possible difficulties that the average person may not even perceive. The technique of working with trees is improving, new methods of bracing and cabling are constantly being devised.

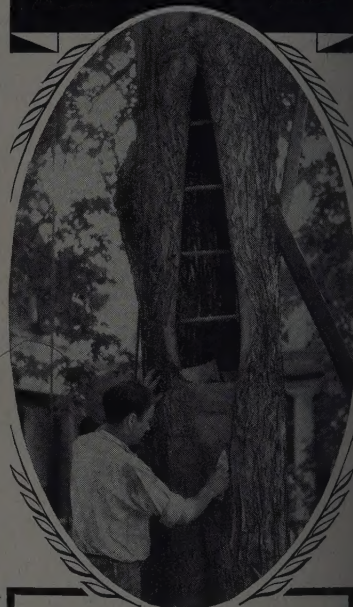
ARCHITECT OWN HOME

(Continued from page 27)

fuel costs below those of the owner's previous house, which was smaller in proportion and, incidentally, Traditional in design.

Some of the most interesting features of this house are the use of Pittsburgh plate glass bricks as partitions; a very modern free-hung stairway and lighting generated from a dimmer-controlled, indirect-trough, lighting system, which gives a maximum of fifteen-twenty foot-candles throughout the room. Louvered lighting strips are placed over the windows.

Check DEADLY DECAY



Tree decay starts in small ways—with broken limbs, bark injuries, neglected pruning. When fungous diseases set in, deadly decay soon ravages the heart of the tree. Only the most skilled methods can check it.

Davey Tree Experts are trained in the scientific treatment of tree decay, through exhaustive study at the Davey Institute of Tree Service. They know the causes of decay—how to detect its hidden growth—how to check it completely and restore vitality and strength to the tree.

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